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Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption

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Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption
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Item 2 (b) of the provisional agenda*
Implementation of Conference resolutions 7/5, entitled "Promoting preventive measures against corruption", and 7/6, entitled "Follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption": thematic discussion on asset and interest disclosure systems (article 8, paragraph 5, of the United Nations Convention against Corruption)

Status of implementation of Conference resolutions 7/5, entitled "Promoting preventive measures against corruption", and 7/6, entitled "Follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption"

Background paper prepared by the Secretariat

I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 7/5, the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption welcomed the progress made by States parties and the Secretariat in the implementation of its resolutions 5/4 and 6/6, entitled "Follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption", and also welcomed the conclusions and recommendations of the meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption held in Vienna from 22 to 24 August 2016 and from 21 to 23 August 2017.[1]

2. In the spirit of maintaining the global effort to prevent corruption, the Conference, at its seventh session, adopted two resolutions focused on the prevention of corruption: resolution 7/5, entitled "Promoting preventive measures against corruption", and resolution 7/6, entitled "Follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption". In those resolutions, the Conference requested the Secretariat to submit reports on their implementation to the Conference at its eighth session and to the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption at its intersessional meetings.

3. The present background paper prepared by the Secretariat provides the requested information on the implementation of Conference resolutions 7/5 and 7/6

* CAC/COSP/WG.4/2018/1/Rev.1.

[1] See CAC/COSP/WG.4/2016/5 and CAC/COSP/WG.4/2017/4.

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and is intended to serve as a basis for the Working Group's discussion of the way forward in the effective prevention of corruption. The paper addresses all initiatives relevant to the implementation of resolutions 7/5 and 7/6 that have been undertaken at the global, regional or national levels by States parties with the support of the Secretariat during the reporting period August 2017–June 2018.

II. Update on the status of implementation of resolutions 7/5 and 7/6

A. Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption

1. Reporting on the implementation of resolutions 7/5 and 7/6 by States parties

4. The Conference, in its resolutions 7/5 and 7/6, called upon States parties to continue and to reinforce the effective implementation of the preventive measures outlined in chapter II of the Convention and in the resolutions of the Conference of the States Parties. States parties are therefore invited to share with the Secretariat any additional information about their activities to implement resolutions 7/5 and 7/6, in particular during the ninth meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption.

2. Reporting on the implementation of chapter II of the Convention

5. In its resolution 7/6, the Conference welcomed the ongoing efforts of the Working Group to facilitate the sharing of information between States parties on their initiatives and good practices relating to the topics considered at past Working Group meetings and decided that the Working Group should continue its work to advise and assist the Conference in the implementation of its mandate. In the same resolution, the Conference welcomed the commitments made and efforts undertaken by States parties to provide information on good practices in preventing corruption that is gathered, systematized and disseminated by the Secretariat in the performance of its functions as an international observatory, requested States parties to continue sharing information, and requested the Secretariat, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to continue its work as an international observatory, including by updating the thematic website of the Working Group with relevant information.

6. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) therefore continued to gather information and made all information provided by States parties ahead of each Working Group meeting, as well as presentations made during the meetings, relevant reports and links to further resource material, available on the pages of the UNODC website dedicated to the Working Group (http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/corruption/WG-Prevention/working-group-on-prevention.html).

B. Promoting universal adherence to the United Nations Convention against Corruption

New States parties to the Convention

7. UNODC continued to promote the ratification of or accession to the Convention. During the reporting period, Japan, Niue, Samoa and Equatorial Guinea became States parties to the Convention, bringing the number of States parties to 185.

8. During the reporting period, support was provided to Niue through a joint UNODC-United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) workshop held in August 2017 aimed at promoting a deeper understanding of the requirements of the

Convention, as well as through follow-up support leading to the country's accession to the Convention in October 2017.

9. UNODC also supported a pre-ratification workshop held in Chad in February 2018 on the Convention and its requirements.

C. Supporting States' anti-corruption legal and policy frameworks

1. Support to States in drafting laws focused on or including corruption prevention provisions

10. UNODC supported the adoption of various laws addressing aspects of corruption prevention, including by providing assistance in the drafting of legislative amendments and new bills and regulations. The following laws and regulations drafted with the support of UNODC were adopted during 2017: Anti-Corruption Law (Thailand); Supreme Court Regulations on Criminal Corporate Liability (Indonesia); and Anti-Corruption Law (Guinea). Other examples of specific assistance provided are described in the subsections below.

11. Advice in the form of workshops or commentary on draft laws was also provided to 11 countries in regard to 14 bills and regulations that were still pending adoption at the time of writing, including bills on reporting mechanisms and whistle-blower protection (Kenya, Madagascar and Panama), bills on freedom of and access to information (Cambodia, Gambia), a code of conduct for public officials (Cambodia), a code of conduct for the Prosecutor's Office (Myanmar), codes of conduct for the judiciary (Micronesia (Federated States of), Viet Nam), the Uniform Code of Ethics (Panama) and bills on countering and preventing corruption (Eswatini, Gambia, Serbia, Thailand).

2. Assisting States in the development of anti-corruption policies and strategies

12. UNODC supported the development of various anti-corruption policies or strategies in 10 countries. The anti-corruption strategy of Kiribati was adopted in September 2017, whereas those of other countries were still in the development stage (Belize, Grenada, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kuwait, Myanmar, Qatar, Tuvalu and Vanuatu). In addition, policy assessments were conducted in Belize, Grenada, Jamaica and Qatar.

13. At the regional level, UNODC conducted a workshop for countries of the Latin American and Caribbean region in Panama City in November 2017 on the development and implementation of national anti-corruption strategies for officials from Belize, Grenada, Jamaica and Panama. The participants learned about the rationale behind preparing and adopting national anti-corruption strategies, the methodology designed by UNODC to identify priorities and how to effectively implement such strategies.

14. At the country level, support was provided to Kiribati, Kuwait, Myanmar, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. UNODC conducted a workshop on the development and implementation of an anti-corruption strategy and on the establishment of a corruption prevention unit for the Anti-Corruption Commission of Myanmar in January 2018. In Kuwait, UNODC, in cooperation with UNDP, provided advice to the Kuwait Anti-Corruption Authority (Nazaha) on the development of the country's national anti-corruption strategy, and in 2018, several workshops and meetings were held on the identification of priorities and outcomes, as well as on monitoring and evaluation, for stakeholders from Nazaha and key government counterparts. In September 2017, UNODC and UNDP jointly supported a second workshop in Vanuatu focused on revising and refining the draft National Anti-Corruption Policy and its implementation mechanism. In Tuvalu in April 2018, UNODC and UNDP jointly conducted a workshop on the development and implementation of an anti-corruption strategy.

15. In addition, UNODC representatives delivered presentations on the development, implementation and monitoring of anti-corruption strategies on various occasions, including at the seventeenth annual Anti-Corruption Day observed in Austria in May 2018.

3. Integrity, transparency, accountability and the rule of law in public administration

(a) Prevention of conflicts of interest, and asset declaration systems

16. In Cambodia, UNODC supported the Anti-Corruption Unit in the development of a code of conduct for public officials. At a workshop held in Phnom Penh in November 2017, UNODC representatives delivered presentations on balancing prevention and sanctions in conflict-of-interest regimes. Furthermore, in March 2018, UNODC held consultations with the Anti-Corruption Unit to assess the implementation of the asset declaration system, identify gaps and understand the relevant procedures. As part of the assessment, UNODC consulted with Transparency International Cambodia to integrate the perspective of civil society in regard to the asset declaration system.

17. Similarly, in Viet Nam, UNODC held consultations in March 2018 with several national stakeholders on current practices in implementing the asset declaration system aimed at identifying potential gaps and ways to strengthen the existing system. The consultations also included dialogue with the Vietnamese civil society organization Towards Transparency.

18. Furthermore, UNODC organized a two-day training workshop in cooperation with the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR) on reforming the asset declaration and conflict-of-interest systems, held in Sri Lanka in March 2018. UNODC also held a workshop on conflicts of interest and asset declaration systems in Bangladesh in May 2018 for officials of that country's Anti-Corruption Commission.

19. In Grenada in December 2017, UNODC delivered a training programme on auditing asset declarations aimed at building the capacity of officials of the Integrity Commission, the Audit Department and the Director of Public Prosecution to identify cases of illicit enrichment.

(b) Transparency measures

20. In Vanuatu, UNODC and UNDP continued to jointly support the implementation of the recently adopted right-to-information policy by developing a user's guide for right-to-information officers, as well as other relevant supplementary documents. A training programme for the officers was subsequently delivered in April 2018.

21. Furthermore, UNODC supported, in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the development of an access-to-information law in Cambodia, providing comments on the draft law in early 2018.

(c) Reporting of corruption

22. UNODC supported three regional events focused on the protection of reporting persons and the establishment of internal reporting mechanisms within the public and private sectors, including anti-corruption agencies and other regulators: a conference of the Pacific Islands Law Officers' Network, held in Fiji in August 2017, a workshop for six South Asian countries, held in Maldives in November 2017, and a workshop for seven East African countries, held in the United Republic of Tanzania in March 2018. In preparation for the East African workshop, UNODC also conducted an initial assessment of the relevant legislation and practice in several countries, which will form the basis for further support efforts in that regard.

23. At the country level, UNODC provided comments on existing legal frameworks and bills to Greece, Kenya, Madagascar and Panama. In regard to Panama, for

example, legislative drafting assistance on the whistle-blower protection bill was provided jointly with Libertad Ciudadana in December 2017, and further assistance is being provided on an ongoing basis.

24. UNODC also provided substantive expertise at two national workshops on whistle-blower and witness protection. The first was held in Kuwait in March 2018 and the second was held in Timor-Leste in April 2018.

25. Globally, UNODC continued to advocate for better protection of reporting persons and to focus on the handling and investigation of reports. In that connection, representatives of UNODC participated in a panel discussion at the seventeenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration, held on 25 April 2018. Subsequently, the Committee of Experts drafted a resolution for discussion and adoption by the Economic and Social Council that called for strengthened protection of whistle-blowers, building on the Convention against Corruption and the findings of the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (E/2018/44, chap. I, section A).

(d) Procurement and public finances

26. UNODC started the development of a handbook on corruption and fraud risk assessments to help countries better identify and mitigate corruption risks in furtherance of implementing article 9, paragraph 2 (d), of the Convention.

27. During the first quarter of 2018, detailed analyses of procurement systems were undertaken in five East African countries. The assessments generated information that served to underpin the discussions at a regional workshop on addressing corruption relating to procurement in East Africa held in the United Republic of Tanzania in March 2018. A programme of work to strengthen responses to corruption risks in procurement was agreed by the participating authorities.

28. At the national level, workshops to identify corruption risks in the procurement process were held in Indonesia and Cambodia in October and November 2017. Moreover, in February 2018, work commenced in collaboration with the Supreme Audit Institution of the United Arab Emirates to develop a guide on addressing corruption linked to the procurement of information technology.

D. Ensuring that anti-corruption bodies have the necessary competence

1. Designation of competent authorities

29. As noted by the Conference, many States parties had already informed the Secretary-General about the designation of competent authorities that might assist other States parties in developing and implementing specific measures for the prevention of corruption, as required under article 6, paragraph 3, of the Convention. The Conference called upon States parties that had not yet done so to provide such information or updates and subsequently received notifications from additional States parties. As of May 2018, the Secretary-General had received notifications from 113 States parties designating a total of 117 competent authorities. An updated list is available to competent authorities and government agencies from an online directory on the UNODC website (www.unodc.org/compauth_uncac/en/index.html).

2. Support to anti-corruption agencies

30. UNODC provided assistance and training to anti-corruption bodies in the implementation of their mandates in many countries. Such support included assistance in the investigation and prosecution of corruption offences, such as financial investigations, interrogation and interview techniques and case management, often to address recommendations emanating from the first review cycle. As that assistance was substantively linked to other chapters of the Convention

and did not fall within the main ambit of resolutions 7/5 and 7/6, it has not been included in the present paper.

31. The following anti-corruption bodies were supported by UNODC in the development of workplans and corruption risk management efforts: National Authority for Transparency and Access to Information (Panama); Anti-Corruption Commission (Myanmar); State Inspection and Anti-Corruption Authority (Lao People's Democratic Republic); Anti-Corruption Commission (Bhutan); Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption (Sri Lanka); Anti-Corruption Unit (Cambodia); Corruption Eradication Commission (Indonesia); Anti-Corruption Commission (Timor-Leste); and Anti-Corruption Commission (Bangladesh).

32. For example, UNODC conducted consultations with the State Inspection and Anti-Corruption Authority of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to agree on an annual workplan and specific activities to address identified needs and build on the outcomes of previous training programmes. Consultations were undertaken in February 2018 with non-governmental stakeholders to forge partnerships for the implementation of relevant activities in the country.

Improving coordination of anti-corruption initiatives regionally and nationally

33. UNODC continued to implement its technical assistance in a layered approach, tailored to the specific topics being addressed. The Office facilitates the exchange of experiences and conducts awareness-raising and learning activities at the regional level in order to reach a broader audience, increase leverage and support regional agendas. More in-depth assistance is provided at the country level upon request.

34. At the regional level, UNODC coordinated closely with the East African Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities to deliver regional workshops on procurement and whistle-blower protection, as described in more detail in the respective sections of the present paper. Among the outcomes of the workshops was the decision to establish an ongoing regional and country-level coordination platform focused on combating corruption in procurement and sharing experiences related to whistle-blower protection.

35. With a focus on corruption as a cross-cutting issue and its interlinkages with other forms of crime, UNODC brought together South-East Asian fisheries management and anti-corruption specialists at a workshop in Thailand in November 2017 to promote and discuss the use of anti-corruption measures in the fisheries sector.

36. At the national level, many of the capacity-building workshops and training events described in the present paper included multiple national stakeholders (for example, anti-corruption authorities, officials from law enforcement, the judiciary and financial intelligence units, and representatives of civil society organizations and the private sector), with a view to facilitating improved domestic coordination among them to more effectively and efficiently address corruption risks.

E. Promoting the integrity and accountability of the criminal justice system

1. Global Judicial Integrity Network

37. After holding seven regional preparatory meetings, as well as consultations, with approximately 4,000 judges and other relevant justice sector stakeholders, UNODC launched the Global Judicial Integrity Network in Vienna in April 2018 in the presence of 350 senior judges and judicial professionals, including 35 chief justices, from 106 countries and 40 judicial associations or other relevant organizations. The two-day launch event provided an opportunity to discuss pertinent topics and emerging issues related to judicial integrity, develop recommendations on strengthening judicial integrity at the global level and establish priorities for the work

of the Network. The event concluded with the adoption of the Network's Terms of Reference and Declaration on Judicial Integrity.

38. The establishment of the Global Judicial Integrity Network is one of the key outputs of the UNODC Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration. The Network will promote peer learning and support activities among judges through virtual and in-person meetings, facilitate access to relevant resources and support the further development of knowledge products, tools and guidelines. The Network's dedicated website (www.unodc.org/ji) includes detailed information on the Network's services and activities, and provides access to an extensive online resource library and a restricted area through which Network participants can connect and interact.

2. Judicial integrity

39. Under the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration, UNODC started the development of a judicial ethics training package consisting of an e-learning course, a self-directed offline course and a trainer's manual, based on the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct and the requirements under article 11 of the Convention against Corruption. Several jurisdictions have agreed to pilot-test the tools included in the training package, and the first train-the-trainers workshop was held in March 2018 for trainers from seven participating jurisdictions. Additional workshops are planned for 2018 and 2019, and the tools are expected to be finalized by the end of 2018. The tools will be translated into the official languages of the United Nations and Portuguese.

40. UNODC has continued to support States in their efforts to strengthen judicial integrity. In 2017, six countries received assistance from the Office .n developing, revising and implementing codes of conduct, and 360 judges benefited from a variety of capacity-building events enabling them to exchange good practices and experiences relevant to the strengthening of judicial integrity and the prevention of corruption in the justice system. In 2018, a workshop was held in Viet Nam to finalize the draft Code of Conduct for the judiciary, and in Tunisia, UNODC supported the newly established High Judicial Council in evaluating the implementation of the requirements under article 11 of the Convention. UNODC continued to translate existing UNODC resources on judicial integrity into additional languages.

3. Prosecutorial integrity

41. UNODC, under the umbrella of its project on strengthening criminal investigation and criminal justice cooperation along the cocaine route in Latin America, the Caribbean and West Africa (CRIMJUST), held a workshop for several West African countries on regional cooperation and prosecutorial integrity in Ghana in March 2018. The workshop raised awareness about the Office's tools on those topics, enabled the participants to conduct mini-assessments of their national systems and promoted the sharing of experiences, challenges and good practices within and outside of the West African region.

42. At the national level, as part of a country project, UNODC supported the Attorney General of Myanmar in evaluating the implementation of prosecutorial integrity measures.

4. Law enforcement integrity, including in customs, border control and other agencies and prisons

43. In February 2018, UNODC supported Burkina Faso in the development of a strategy to prevent and combat corruption on the roads, including at check points and among traffic police officers. The initiative included South-South cooperation in the form of a study visit to Rwanda.

44. Under the framework of the CRIMJUST project, UNODC supported several integrity and accountability initiatives in law enforcement institutions. In West Africa,

at the request of the Drug Law Enforcement Unit of the Ghana Police Service's Criminal Investigation Department, the Office supported the development of a training manual on integrity and ethics and a train-the-trainers workshop. The training manual was used in two training courses involving a total of 50 participants in March 2018 and is planned to be integrated into the general training programme that the Police Service's Detective Training School delivers to new detectives on a regular basis.

45. In Latin America and the Caribbean, UNODC supported ethics training activities under various projects. In August 2017, the Vice-President of Panama launched the training course entitled "Basic Ethics Course for Public Officials: a Tool to Prevent Corruption", which was developed by the Regional Anti-Corruption Academy for Central America and the Caribbean and the National Authority for Transparency and Access to Information, in partnership with UNODC. The National Air and Naval Service of Panama, one of the key agencies in the fight against drug trafficking, decided to make the training course mandatory for all its officers and has trained 3,000 officers as of the end of May 2018.

46. In Central America and the Caribbean, UNODC, under the CRIMJUST project, promoted the institutional integrity of law enforcement institutions at multiple events, including, for example, at the fifth annual regional meeting of the Container Control Programme, held in the Dominican Republic in November 2017. Notably, after UNODC representatives delivered a presentation on the corrosive impact of corruption on successful investigations and prosecutions at the Twenty-seventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Latin America and the Caribbean Region, the Meeting adopted a specific recommendation calling for Governments to implement institutional integrity measures addressed to judicial, prosecutorial and law enforcement institutions (UNODC/HONLAC/27/6, para. 3 (d)). Furthermore, UNODC organized a study tour that included visits to the Office of the Inspector General of Colombia and the Office of the Inspector General of Ecuador by a delegation of police officers from the Office of the Inspector General of Panama and the National Directorate for the Control of Drugs of the Dominican Republic. Following the visits, several institutional reform plans were conceptualized, and it is expected that UNODC will provide further support for their development. To further assist in efforts to strengthen the integrity of law enforcement officers in Panama, UNODC supported the participation of the Deputy of the Office of Professional Responsibility of the National Police of Panama in the International Meeting of Inspectors General and Chiefs of Internal Affairs held in April 2018, which was organized jointly by the UNODC Colombia Office and the National Police of Colombia. The meeting provided an opportunity to exchange ideas on practical strategies to address common corruption-related challenges in the region and enabled the National Police of Panama to learn about various good practices in that regard.

47. UNODC developed the new *Handbook on Anti-Corruption Measures in Prisons*, which was launched on 8 November 2017 at a special event held during the seventh session of the Conference of the States Parties. Corruption in prisons poses a number of risks not only to the rights of prisoners, but also to the safety and security of prison administrators and society in general. The handbook, which was prepared in collaboration with the UNODC Justice Section, is aimed at filling gaps in the existing knowledge of approaches to preventing and combating corruption in the specific environment of prisons.

48. A UNODC representative delivered a keynote speech on corruption risk management at the meeting of the Integrity Subcommittee of the World Customs Organization held in Belgium in March 2018.

49. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)-UNODC biannual staff talks were held in Vienna in February 2018 and included a discussion on the two organizations' collaboration in fighting corruption and building integrity in the defence sector. Subsequently, UNODC representatives participated in the "Lessons Learned" seminar of the NATO Building Integrity Programme, held in Lisbon in May

2018, with the aim of supporting NATO efforts to establish systems to identify good practices and failures in the context of promoting integrity in security operations.

F. Preventing and combating corruption in the private sector: promoting the development of standards and procedures to safeguard the integrity of the private sector in implementation of article 12 of the Convention

50. UNODC continuously supports regional and global efforts to strengthen public and private sector standards, for example, through its partnerships with the Alliance for Integrity, the Global Business Coalition, the Group of 20 Anti-Corruption Working Group, the Partnering Against Corruption Initiative of the World Economic Forum, the Corporate Social Responsibility Network of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, the United Nations Global Compact, national chambers of commerce and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), including its Development Assistance Committee's Anti-Corruption Task Team.

51. In Colombia, UNODC has been implementing a project aimed at increasing public and private sector dialogue and knowledge-sharing. The project has supported the Government of Colombia in reviewing and improving public policies and the legislative framework related to anti-corruption, in particular corporate integrity. Ten workshops to strengthen capacities to identify and address corruption risks were held in different localities in 2017 and involved the active participation of professionals from the private and public sectors, unions, academia and civil society.

52. UNODC and UNDP provided support to the Pacific Islands Private Sector Organization to develop and adopt a new code of conduct and an accompanying e-learning module. Subsequently, meetings and workshops on the localization of the code by local chambers of commerce and their members were organized in Niue in August 2017 and in Tonga in May 2018.

53. UNODC, along with representatives of the public and private sectors, co-organized an event held in Panama City on 27 October 2017 to commemorate the International Day for the Prevention of Money-Laundering. Also in Panama, in March 2018, a UNODC representative delivered a presentation on international standards to prevent and fight money-laundering at the Congress of the Latin American Confederation of Savings and Loan Cooperatives.

54. UNODC participated in a workshop on governance and institutions in the infrastructure sector held in Peru in February 2018, and provided input to draft of a declaration against corruption that was to be adopted at the 2018 Summit of the Americas, which was held in Lima in April 2018. At the Summit, Heads of State adopted and signed the resulting declaration entitled "Lima Commitment: Democratic Governance against Corruption" (www.summit-americas.org/viii/compromiso_lima_en.pdf), comprising policy commitments on advancing the prevention of and fight against corruption in the Americas and advocating for various measures involving the private sector.

55. In cooperation with the Regional Anti-Corruption Initiative (for South-Eastern Europe), UNODC delivered an anti-corruption capacity-building workshop for private sector and civil society actors in Sarajevo in September 2017. Furthermore, UNODC delivered a presentation on its work on prevention of corruption in the private sector at the Madrid Integrity and Compliance conference, organized by Ernst and Young Spain and held in Madrid in May 2018.

56. The interactive e-learning tool for the private sector called "The fight against corruption", which was jointly developed by UNODC and the United Nations Global Compact to enhance private-sector users' understanding of the Global Compact's 10th principle (against corruption) and the Convention against Corruption, is now

available in 23 languages, including Arabic, Bulgarian, Chinese, Danish, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Kazakh, Korean, Norwegian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, Turkish and Ukrainian.

G. Promoting education on the prevention of corruption

57. UNODC continued to implement the Education for Justice (E4J) initiative, a component of the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration. The initiative is aimed at building a culture of lawfulness among children and youth through the provision of age-appropriate educational materials on topics related to criminal justice, crime prevention and the rule of law, including corruption, and the integration of those materials into the curricula at all education levels.

58. In the context of the E4J initiative, UNODC also signed an agreement with UNESCO with a view to developing educational materials on crime prevention and criminal justice issues, including corruption, for instruction at the primary and secondary education levels.

1. Academia

59. UNODC, under the E4J initiative, continued the development of teaching modules to help lecturers in universities and other higher education institutions enhance teaching on various topics related to crime prevention and criminal justice, including corruption, integrity and ethics. Fourteen E4J integrity and ethics modules for university lecturers were developed during the reporting period and were launched at the Regional Conference on Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean 2018 in Córdoba, Argentina in June 2018. An additional 14 E4J anti-corruption modules are currently being developed.

60. Under the Anti-Corruption Academic Initiative (ACAD), UNODC continued developing a Russian-language version of the Convention against Corruption Model Academic Course and updating the ACAD Menu of Resources. In May 2018, UNODC held a side event on the margins of the twenty-seventh session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice dedicated to the Office's anti-corruption-related academic activities.

61. In the Pacific region, UNODC supported several activities involving academia. In August 2017, to mark International Youth Day, UNODC, UNDP and the University of the South Pacific jointly organized a seminar on the role of young people in the fight against corruption. In May 2018, UNODC, UNDP and the Fiji Independent Commission against Corruption held an awareness-raising event for the Federal Council of the University of the South Pacific Students' Association.

62. In addition, during the reporting period, nine lectures were organized in cooperation with the International Anti-Corruption Academy to strengthen joint efforts in promoting anti-corruption education. UNODC also continued to deliver lectures to various universities or delegations, including a presentation on corruption and the Sustainable Development Goals made to students of the Regional Academy on the United Nations in Vienna in May 2018.

2. Awareness-raising in schools

63. Under the E4J initiative, UNODC undertook various outreach activities targeting students at the primary and secondary levels. During the seventh session of the Conference of the States Parties, in November 2017, the E4J initiative launched "The Zorbs", which tells the story of an imaginary planet and its inhabitants, who overcome a range of challenges by applying various core values (acceptance, fairness, integrity and respect) and skills (conflict resolution, critical thinking, empathy and teamwork) as promoted under the initiative. The series has been designed as a fun yet informative educational tool, and will include a set of animated videos, complemented

by an online interactive "comic creator" that encourages children to compose meaningful stories in an engaging and creative way. A six-minute pilot video that introduces the four lead characters and sets the scene for their adventures has been published and further episodes are in production.

64. At the secondary education level, the E4J initiative continued to support the updating of the mobile telephone application "Play Fair" in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, which seeks to promote ethical decision-making among young people. Thirty Bolivian secondary school students have been involved in testing the game. The initiative also supported the development of a non-electronic game on integrity, in partnership with Integrity Action. The game is being developed in Nepal and will be tested in Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya and the State of Palestine. In addition, the initiative launched the Resource Guide for Organizing Model United Nations Conferences (www.unodc.org/e4j/mun/index.html) to support the incorporation of crime prevention and criminal justice issues, including corruption, into Model United Nations conferences and other similar types of educational simulation.

65. Furthermore, in Doha in March 2018, UNODC delivered a presentation to sixth-grade students during Money Week Qatar to instil values regarding the importance of money, saving and responsible spending, with a focus on issues related to financial management, including currency counterfeiting and other financial and economic crimes.

66. In collaboration with UNDP and promoting article 13 of the Convention, UNODC delivered training sessions on values to prevent corruption for primary school children in four communities in Belize in October and November 2017.

3. Other work with youth

67. In the Pacific region, under the initiative entitled "United Nations Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption Project", UNODC continued its extensive work with young people. Following the Pacific Youth Anti-Corruption Innovation Lab, organized jointly by UNODC, UNDP and the Pacific Youth Council in 2017, and using the recently launched *Pacific Youth Anti-Corruption Advocate's Toolkit*, youth from the Pacific region organized a number of awareness-raising and advocacy events in Fiji in September 2017, and in Kiribati and Solomon Islands in October 2017. Moreover, UNODC and UNDP produced a short film on the work of young anti-corruption champions in the Pacific.

68. UNODC, UNDP and the Pacific Youth Council also piloted a youth anti-corruption train-the-trainers programme. Three training programmes were conducted for different groups in Fiji in October and November 2017 and in February 2018. In October 2017, UNODC, UNDP, the Pacific Youth Council and the University of the South Pacific organized a "poetry slam" for budding young poets to express their views on corruption through the medium of poetry.

69. In December 2017, to mark International Anti-Corruption Day, UNODC, UNDP, the Fiji Independent Commission against Corruption and the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Fiji organized a one-day awareness-raising seminar for youth in Fiji. During the event, a regional youth anti-corruption calendar, developed jointly by UNODC, UNDP and the Pacific Youth Council, was launched.

4. Publications and online tools

70. UNODC continued to develop global knowledge products, as described in the specific substantive sections of the present paper. The knowledge tools and publications were prepared on the basis of accumulated global and regional experience, and the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the Convention continues to be one of the key sources for identifying areas where tools are needed. The reviews also serve to collect information and examples and allow UNODC to

both validate and update laws in the legal library of the knowledge portal known as Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge (www.track.unodc.org).

71. UNODC publications concerning corruption-related issues were widely disseminated at relevant conferences, workshops and training events, as well as to counterparts and other stakeholders during country visits or on other occasions involving policy or advocacy efforts. The publications are also available electronically on the UNODC website.

H. Other preventive work and emerging topics

1. Work with other actors, including civil society actors and journalists

72. In 2018, under the project "Looking beyond: towards a stronger partnership with civil society organizations on drugs and crime", UNODC facilitated the participation of civil society organizations in two multi-stakeholder regional workshops, in the United Republic of Tanzania in March and in Senegal in May. The project also supported the establishment of three regional civil society anti-corruption e-platforms, currently hosted on the website of the UNCAC Coalition. The purpose of these platforms is to enhance the visibility of civil society organizations working in anti-corruption in the regions of South-Eastern Europe, South-East Asia and Africa, enabling them to network and promote implementation of the Convention. The platforms also help different stakeholders build partnerships and exchange updates on anti-corruption activities in the regions. Lastly, UNODC started work on a guidebook on potential entry points for civil society to promote and support the implementation of the Convention. The guidebook will include a section on prevention and is planned to be launched in late 2018.

73. Under the CRIMJUST project, UNODC worked for the first time with Transparency International as an implementing partner. Transparency International created a new tool under the project, the Criminal Justice Dashboard, to enable civil society actors to assess the transparency and accountability of criminal justice institutions, develop recommendations and actively participate in corruption prevention measures. The tool was launched at a joint event held in Vienna on 30 May 2018.

74. In the Pacific region, workshops to raise awareness and broker dialogue and coordination among government institutions and non-governmental organizations were organized in Niue in August 2017, in Nauru in March 2018 and in Palau in April 2018.

75. In addition, UNODC and UNDP jointly organized a regional workshop held in Tonga in May 2018 dedicated to media oversight of corruption, and hosted a panel session on the same topic at the Pacific Islands News Association Pacific Media Summit. One of the outcomes of the Media Summit was the decision to establish a network of Pacific investigative journalists under the Association.

76. Under the Sahel programme, UNODC continued providing support to the Cell Norbert Zongo for Investigative Journalism in West Africa, which organizes training courses and provides financial and legal support to investigative journalists in West Africa with the aim of strengthening their capacities to practice more professional journalism on issues of corruption, organized crime, terrorism and human rights violations.

2. Parliaments

77. UNODC continued its cooperation with the Global Organization of Parliamentarians against Corruption (GOPAC) to strengthen the role of parliamentarians in the fight against corruption. In August 2017, UNODC and UNDP, in partnership with GOPAC, conducted a post-election induction workshop for members of the Legislative Assembly of Niue with an emphasis on countering corruption and codes of conduct.

78. In May 2018, UNODC and UNDP, in partnership with GOPAC, organized an anti-corruption awareness-raising workshop for the Legislative Assembly of Tonga, which was supported by the Assembly's Anti-Corruption Commission.

3. Environment and wildlife

79. UNODC continued its ongoing programmes to implement corruption risk mitigation strategies in partnership with the Kenya Wildlife Service, the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Department of Wildlife and National Parks of Botswana. Furthermore, in October 2017 and April 2018, respectively, corruption risk identification exercises were undertaken with representatives of the fisheries sector of Namibia and the Uganda Wildlife Authority. As is the case with the aforementioned implementation programmes, both of these exercises are expected to lead to the development and implementation of targeted corruption risk mitigation strategies.

80. UNODC is currently producing a resource guide for policymakers on how to use anti-corruption tools to address fisheries crime, as well as an integrity guide for agencies tasked with managing wildlife resources and enforcing wildlife laws.

4. Integrity in sport

81. UNODC, together with Brazil, China, India, the Russian Federation and South Africa, co-organized a conference entitled, "Safeguarding Sport from Corruption", which was held in Vienna in June 2018. The aims of the conference were to raise awareness of good practices and to disseminate tools to help address corruption in sport. It was attended by over 250 officials from over 60 countries, including representatives of international organizations such as the Council of Europe, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and OECD, and sport organizations such as the Asian Football Confederation, the Fédération Internationale de Football Association, the International Cricket Council, the International Olympic Committee, the Union of European Football Associations and the Tennis Integrity Unit.

82. In addition, UNODC conducted a workshop on preventing corruption in sport for sport governance bodies, law enforcement officials and relevant stakeholders in Hanoi in August 2017. The workshop focused on how to conduct risk assessments and develop strategies to prevent corruption and competition manipulation.

83. A UNODC representative participated in the third LawInSport Annual Conference, entitled "Understand the rules of the game 2018", contributing as a panellist on good governance and anti-corruption in sport. The conference, held in London in September 2017, involved over 250 leading sports lawyers, sports executives, academics, students and athletes, who networked and discussed the key issues and developments in international sports law.

84. UNODC representatives participated in the second meeting of the informal working group of the International Partnership against Corruption in Sport to formalize the establishment of three International Partnership task forces and to enhance cooperation with relevant stakeholders in the field of sport integrity. The meeting was held in Paris in December 2017.

85. UNODC contributed to efforts to implement the Kazan Action Plan, adopted by the Sixth International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport, in particular by working closely with UNESCO and the Council of Europe and participating in meetings of the Working Group on Action 3 of the Kazan Action Plan, which aims to unify and further develop international standards in the field of sport integrity.

5. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and United Nations programming

86. The Conference of the States Parties has recognized the importance of including the prevention of corruption in the broader development agenda, including through the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 16.

87. In that connection, UNODC and UNDP jointly organized a regional workshop on monitoring Sustainable Development Goal 16: supporting countries to track progress on the rule of law and access to justice, the fight against corruption, and effective institutions, held in Fiji in November 2017. The workshop brought together participants from 13 Pacific States and contributed to the implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda in the Pacific region.

88. Target 16.5 of the Sustainable Development Goals calls on States to substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms. Two indicators of the prevalence of bribery in relation to public officials, involving private persons and businesses, respectively, have been selected to measure progress towards achieving target 16.5. In order to support States in their efforts to generate experience-based data, and prompted by the need to improve the reliability and validity of existing corruption metrics, UNODC teamed up with the Mexico-based UNODC-National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico Centre of Excellence for Statistical Information and UNDP to develop a new corruption measurement initiative. A manual on measuring corruption by means of population- and business-based surveys was presented at a side event held on the margins of the seventh session of the Conference of the States Parties and is expected to be launched in mid-2018.

6. Gender

89. In line with the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, UNODC implemented a gender perspective in its policies and programmes in a cross-cutting manner. The Action Plan requires United Nations system entities to contribute to gender equality and the empowerment of women at the country and normative levels. UNODC continued to identify and integrate, as appropriate, gender-relevant aspects into its capacity-building initiatives and monitored the level of participation of women in training events.

90. UNDP and UNODC co-organized a symposium entitled "Celebrating women fighting corruption in South and South-East Asia", held in Bangkok in December 2017. The symposium provided a platform for women in leadership positions to share their experiences, and to raise awareness of ways in which women can be powerful agents of change in combating corruption.

91. In an effort to build on its experience gained in implementing programmes at the national level and other initiatives to enhance the gender dimension of its work, UNODC is planning to hold an expert meeting on the gender dimensions of corruption in September 2018. The meeting will seek to document good practices and lessons learned that can be shared with the wider anti-corruption community. These include the Office's collaboration with Saya Perempuan Antikorupsi ("I am a woman against corruption"), a movement led by the Corruption Eradication Commission of Indonesia and the gathering of data for the above-mentioned manual in relation to measuring progress made in achieving target 16.5 of the Sustainable Development Goals, as disaggregated corruption data remains very rare.

III. Delivery framework and resources

92. The Conference of the States Parties, in its resolution 7/6, requested the Secretariat to continue, in close cooperation with multilateral and bilateral assistance providers, to provide technical assistance to States parties, particularly developing countries, upon request and subject to extrabudgetary resources, with a view to advancing the implementation of chapter II of the Convention, including in the form of tailored assistance for participation in the review process for chapter II. The

Conference invited States parties and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes identified in resolution 7/6, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations. Furthermore, it underlined the importance of providing UNODC with sufficient and adequate funding to be able to respond to the increasing demand for its services, and encouraged Member States to make adequate voluntary contributions to the account referred to in article 62 of the Convention, operated within the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, for the provision to developing countries and countries with economies in transition of the technical assistance that they may require to improve their capacities to implement chapter II of the Convention.

93. As showcased in the present paper, UNODC continued to support States parties in implementing the Convention, both through tailored legislative and capacity-building activities and through the development of tools that facilitate the delivery of assistance on the ground. Although such assistance covered the full spectrum of the Convention, the present paper is focused on the initiatives and activities undertaken to implement Conference resolutions 7/5 and 7/6.

94. Several global programmes enable UNODC to provide professional guidance, advice and expertise at the request of States parties. Among them are the following:

- Global programme to prevent and combat corruption through effective implementation of United Nations Convention against Corruption in support of Sustainable Development Goal 16
- Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime
- Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration: Towards the Promotion of a Culture of Lawfulness
- Strengthening criminal investigation and criminal justice cooperation along the cocaine route in Latin America, the Caribbean and West Africa (CRIMJUST).

95. The close cooperation with other technical assistance providers, in particular with UNDP, as noted in several instances in the present paper, has continued to be very fruitful.

96. Like the specialized staff located at UNODC headquarters, UNODC regional and national anti-corruption advisers have been instrumental in carrying out successful technical assistance initiatives. They provide rapidly deployable professional expertise at both the country and regional levels to facilitate the delivery of on-site guidance to States parties requesting assistance in strengthening legislation and institutions in furtherance of their implementation of the Convention. Their contributions to the implementation of resolutions 7/5 and 7/6 are reflected throughout the present paper.

97. At the time of writing, there was one global adviser based in Vienna and five advisers with regional responsibilities, one based in Fiji (for the Pacific region), one in Senegal (for West and Central Africa) one in Panama (for Central America and the Caribbean) and two in Thailand (for South Asia and South-East Asia). Reduced extrabudgetary resources have unfortunately led to a reduction in the number of regional advisers in recent years.

98. At the national level, there are advisers based in El Salvador and Guyana. The national-level advisory position designated for Qatar ended in April 2018. Furthermore, the UNODC field office network implemented comprehensive, on-the-ground anti-corruption projects in a number of specific countries, including Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, El Salvador, Egypt, Guyana, Indonesia, Kenya, Myanmar, Nigeria, Panama and Paraguay.

99. UNODC expertise is highly valued by States parties and other stakeholders, and this is reflected in the increasing requests for assistance or participation in initiatives and workshops. This trend is expected to continue in view of the second cycle of the Implementation Review Mechanism.

100. Against this backdrop, increased and long-term support from development partners and other donors is imperative for continuing the essential work of the advisers and staff located at headquarters who provide specialized anti-corruption expertise.

IV. Conclusions and recommendations

101. To fulfil its role of assisting the Conference in mapping the way towards effective prevention of corruption, the Working Group may wish to consider the progress that has been made so far in the implementation of resolutions 7/5 and 7/6 and propose ways to strengthen and support their further implementation by States parties.

102. The Working Group may also wish to consider the progress that has been made, as well as challenges, opportunities and recent developments, in the implementation of chapter II of the Convention and suggest future measures to be taken, including topic suggestions for the next round of thematic discussions, bearing in mind the Conference's decision in resolution 7/5 that the topic for 2019 would be lessons learned on the development, evaluation and impact of anti-corruption strategies (art. 5 of the Convention), while recognizing the recommendation by the Working Group to leave room within its agenda to add or amend topics of discussion to maximize the cross-fertilization of the discussions held by the Working Group and the Implementation Review Group.

103. The Working Group may wish to acknowledge the increase in technical assistance requests in relation to the provisions of chapter II and the resolutions on the prevention of corruption, and note that this trend is likely to continue under the second review cycle of the Implementation Review Mechanism. The Working Group may wish to call upon States parties and other donors to reconfirm their commitment to the prevention of corruption through the provision of financial support, in particular in the form of multi-year, soft-earmarked extrabudgetary contributions.

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